Irlalks to Gantt.

WHO BE THE BOLTERS?

Free Spemocrats Will Control the go Convention-Laurens Cou Unit for Irby.

the results investigations at the storm-cen political matters:

Laureinty is now looked upon as the pf political war in our State. Se Headlight editor decided thrould visit that section, and let eaders know the true

dre urse happy. They are plied from tesian well, and other enterpris here is no doubt about During our trip we must have passed Laurens aroused from her Rip Van Win ep, and she has a bright ers.

Senator met us at the depot with his South Carolina raised team. Thator is looking better than we hever seen him, and was in fine sp He said he had been busy sincecturn home planting a oig corn and had not devoted any time ention to politics. rested hise in the hands of the

Boilters car down, but they never build up. weaken or destroy the party fromch they secode, but if you will exe the political history of the world will not find a single or the world will not find a single instance inch bolters have ever been succe. And another thing you will selloters eventually return to thirty from which they seceded. The Kansas Populists, for instanchey slushed off from the Republ party, but after the spasm and sed returned to their splesdiance; were Legalist Peffer allegiance : were I opulist Peffer to run for tenate today he would not receive alf dozen votes. I am as strong a silver advocate," continued Senarby, "as any man in South Carol But we must bear in mind that thee silver plank is not all that coutes the Democratic party. The hooratic party is the friend of thouth, and when we destroy it, the with Western Republicans, we simply paralyzing our own prosty. Why, even under the Cleveli administration the South has I favored. The force bill was reed, and other laws passed that e beneficial to our section. But like Republican party elect the Prent and control both houses of Cless, and you will see the prosperif the South strangled. the prosperif the South strangled, the moshoxious laws passed. I believe thate free silver men will control the dago convention. It is admitted in shington that the socailed 'soundney' advocates cannot secure enouglelegates to nominat a ticket or pent the adoption of platform ensing bi-metalism believe that re will be a split when the convent meets, for the gold standard destes will bolt should they fail to complish their ends. Then they who the bolters, and not our side. The just what we want." "Senator, at do you think will b the action our State Democratic

ommittee? If do nothow, but feel assured live in Laurens is largely imaginary, and the work of outside parties. that the menr will not countenance anything th looks like a bolt. I one. When a committee meets, I shall state mosition, and of course the other mbers will act as their that. Mr. Patton, of Columbia, other Southe States, and I attribute it largely top fact that we have remained in the emocratic party. negro is climated from politics. Carolina to otect them from the political pow of the negroes, and this can only done by remaining in the Democrat party. We must rethe Democrat party. member thathe colored vote largely outnumbers t white vote in South Carolina, and hen our people split up and divile, y will see a scramble made for the lored vote, and negroes will be enframised by the thousand. Then where all poor and uneducated white men be I have never advised my people wingly, and never will. I have fough for the rights of the poor man, at shall never counsel anything that hreatens his political

"Of course fou are in the race for Senator ?'

sovereignity.

I am. I se that an effort is being made to do awy with our white primary. The peole will not countenance this. It would be a step backward. I am ready ad willing to trust my chances with he Anglo-Saxon voters of the Saxon with the Anglo-Saxon voters of this State, ind will obediently bow to their decre The people have been given the righ to name U.S. Senators at the ballot-bx, and this right shall never be taken from them if I can help it. A man wio is afraid to face his people is notworthy to represent a brave and free people. And it has been reported continued the Senator, "that I canno carry my own county of Laurens. After dinner I will have my horses highed up and take you to ride over a pottion of Laurens, going in any direction you desire, and I will let you see for yourself how I stand at home. I have my enemies, like every other public nan who takes a strong position in politics, but the great mass of the voters of Laurens are with me. I have not entered into a political coalition with any man, and will I do so. I am a candidate on my own account. I am fighting no one. But I am not a straddler, and the people will always know just where to

place me. Senator Irby then branched out and discussed straddlers and fence-riders. He said he freely conceded the right of any one to oppose him, but he did not want any two-faced business. "A he explained, "is a weak straddler. man, who has not talent enough to defend his cause, and therefore resorts to double-dealing and hypocrisy. A man of brains has other you will always find him taking a de-oided and firm stand on all public

Senator's fine team, we started out on a ride through the western portion of

Laurens County, taking the old Green-ville road. This is a beautiful section. While the land is thin, it lies well, and with the use of manure, produces fine crops. Farmers are well up with their work, and small grain far ad-vanced over Spartenburg County Wevanced over Spartanburg County. We saw five acres in cotton to one in corn. There are numbers of beautiful farm houses in this section and every few miles is thrifty railway villages. We passed through Barksdale, Gray Court, Owings and Fountain Inn, besides The issible Larry Gantt, of the Piedmeddlight, has been on a politica in Laurens County, and was the of Senator Irby, who drove ber the upper section of the could gave him an opportunity to tath the people. Here is the results investigations at the large section of the could be seen as a section of the could be seen as a section of the could gave him an opportunity to tath the people. Here is the results investigations at the large section of the could be seen as a section of the could be seen on a political in Laurens County, and who is a steunch friend to Senator Irby. Mr. Owings has a pen of six Chester hogs for next year's killing, and which will now average 225 pounds each. He says he will make them go to 500 or 600 pounds by the results investigations at the next winter. Mr. Owings raises a yellow corn and he says for stock feeding eight ears contains as much nutri-ment as ten ears of the white variety

After supper we hitched up our team and started for Fountain Inn, to spend the night with Mr. John W. Kellett. Fountain Inn is one of the most proswe followers as placid as a spring ng, without a ripple of excitent from new cotton mill perous towns in Laurens County. It is about the size of Woodruff, and buys in the size of cotton a year. And 4,000 bales of cotton a year. And speaking of cotton, we saw in front of many farm houses great piles of bales.

Mr. Kellett is one of the most hospitable of men, and we met a warm welcome. He has a beautiful home and delightful family. His eldest daugh-ter is a first-class artist, and has or-namented the house with handsome paintings and portraits of the family Kellett showed us a patch of two and a half acres, on which he last year people, athey did not want him to serve the the Senate he would be contenter to retire to private life or wor where they put him.

We askenator Irby his views about the sed bolt at Chicago.

"Did yor know a bolter to accomplished hing?" was his answer. Bolters car down, but they never raised 2,500 pounds of lint cotton, and

was another Owings in Laurens County, and it would have confused mails. Owings has three stores, a church and school, and until this office was established her people had to send a long mile into the country to Powers for their mail.

During our ride we traveled forty miles, going one road and returning by another. If that section is an in-dex to the political sentiment of Laurens County, it is a waste of time to try and defeat Senator Irby at home. We storped at a number of houses, talked with the people, and they all report the country as a unit for Irby The people have named their babies for him, and every man or lady he passed on the road would halt him and have some kind word to say. We never saw such unanimity and enthusiasu a candidate. And parties tell us that the other sections of Laurens are just as strong for Irby as this. So those who are predicting that Senator Irby will be turned down by his own people know not what they are talking about If they will go into the county, and talk with the farmers, they will find that J. L. M. Irby is firmly anchored in their hearts.

And another thing we noticed: While the people are all strong advocates of silver, every man we saw re-pudiated the idea of going into any independent party. They believe that the silver delegates will centrol the Calcago convention, and have no idea

opulists. We met Col. Crews, editor of the Laurenville Herald. He tells us that the new paper to be started by his son will be printed on the Herald press. Both Col. Shaw and Sheriff McCravy deny having any stock in "The Silver Democrat." In fact, a friend of Sheriff McCravy's told Senator Irby that he (McCravy) says it was a false report that he was fighting him. So it will be seen that the opposition to Senator

Congressman Wilson is strong over have simply blished my views, and Laurens, and the manner in which he have made attempt to influence any handled Boutelle has made him many new friends. He will have no opposit tion for re-election. It was reported judgment a patriotism dictate. oppose Mr. Wilson, but it would be south Carolilis prospering above all folly for Patton to make the race. We Wilson, but it would be heard in Spartanburg that there was ill feeling between Senator Irby and longressman Wilson, and we asked white people le their State, and the the Senator if there was any grounds for such a report. He replied that owe it to the pr white voters of South | there was not, so far as he knew; that just before he left Washington Mr Wilson and himself had a talk, and parted on kind terms. He also said there was no truth in the story that Tillman and himself did not speak as "Why," he remarked, lman frequently comes they passed Senator Tillman over to my seat, and we talk together Of course our relations are not as close as they once were, but we always speak when we meet, and freely discuss any measure relating to the good of our State. I tell you I am not makng war on any one. I intend to discharge my duty by my people, and think and act for myself. I am no coat-tail swinger. The people elected me to the Senate, and they are the only masters I own."

Senator irby's enemies have put out the report that he has been this story, he refers to the proceedings of Congress. Senator Irby says that as soon as the committee meeting is over he will return to Washington. He thinks Congress will adjourn in May, as all important ousiness has been transacted which could be hoped for at this session, and only the appropriation bills are now in the way. ator Irby says he will make a cam-paign of the State next summer, and meet the people face to face and give an account of his stewardship.

The Headlight is not an organ for Senator Irby or any other man. paper is free and untrammeled, but will keep the people posted. If Sena tor Irby was guilty of reprehensible conduct, we would denounce him as soon as any one. Personally he is our friend; but the editor of this paper wears no man's collar. We went to Laurens not for the purpose of booming Senator Irby, but to study the po itical situation in person, and then tell our readers the facts. This wo

-Turpentine is the friend house keepers have, and a supply should al-ways be kept or hand. It is good for burns, excellent for corns, good for rheumatism and sore throat and a quick remedy for fits or convulsions. it is a sure preventive against moths, s few drops rendering garments safe from such invasion during the summer. It drives away ants and bugs from storerooms and corners by putting a few drops on the shelves. It effectually destroys bugs and injures neither furniture por clothing. For cleaning After dinner, sitting behind the paint add a spoonful to a pail of warm enator's fine team, we started out on water A little in the suds on wash gs washing easier.

LET ALL DEMOCRATS STAND FIRM.

THE MAJORITY SHOULD RULE ALWAYS.

We Owe the Party Much, and Must Stand By It to the End-Division Means an Appeal to the Negro.

Senetor R. B. Watson, of Edgefield, who has always been a warm friend and strong admirer of Senator B. R. Tillman, has written the following letter of admonition and counsel to the people of the State:

Editor Register: I have never written an article for publication. I feel that it would be criminal to be silent now when the very existence of the Democratic party in South Carolina is threatened. I am a Democrat and I intend to be one to the end of the chapter. I allied myself to the Reform party because its selection. form party because it was Democratic. When occasion seemed to demand it, I hit some hards licks for Reform shall feel it my duty to strike with all my might all enemies of the party whoever they may be. Let all those who do not believe in majority rule leave the party and form such alliances as they choose. But let all Democrats stand firm. I shall stick to the party

stand firm. I shall stick to the party of my fathers, and if she goes down I will go with her. Let us all fight for our rights in the party.

Senttor Tillman has made a great mistake in advising our people to leave the party. We owe her much and we must stand by her to the end. Must we leave the only party that has helped us in the past if we cannot control it in every particular to-day? It is trol it in every particular to-day? It is of the utmost importance that our whits people stand firmly together. If Senator Tillman's advice is followed there will be a permanent division of our white people and ultimately an appeal to the negro. It is a crime to bring about such a condition.

Senator Tillman says "our one overpowering and overmastering issue in State affairs has been white supremacy, and this under the conditions ex-isting before the new Constitution was adopted made revolt against the white majority nothing less than a crime."
And, I say, it is no less a crime to-day.
He may call us "cowards and sycophants and treacherous leaders now masquerading as Democrats," but we will fight for the good old party against all her enemies—the only party in which our rights are assured.

The Piedmont Headlight says truly The word Democrat" in the South means more than any political move ment. It means the rule of the white

majority.

In conclusion let me say again to every true Democrat in South Carolina, stand firm. Be true to the party of your fathers. Fight all her enemies. R. B. WATSON. Ridge Spring, S. C., March 31.

BILL ARP IS TALKING SQUARE.

United States Senators Should be Chosen by the People-The Old Idea and the New.

These times remind me very much of the times when I sold goods nearly fifty years ago, when cotton was 6 or 7 cents a pound and bacon about the same as cotton; chickens were 12½ cts., eggs 5 cents a dozen and sweet potatoes 25 cents a bushel; sugar and coffee But gradually there came on a change for the better and prices of everything advanced just as cotton advanced. That is why cotton was called king. It seemed to regulate everything. And so we thought these hard times would soon pass, but they show no sign. Nearly everything has come down to time prices and the consumers could live cheap enough if they could get anything to do. There is the rub.

The Irishman who came over here complained that chickens were 2 shill ings apiece and said he could get one over in Ireland for a sixpence. why dident you stay over there and buy them?" said the market man 'Faith and begorra, I couldent get the sixpence," he replied. That is the consumers' fix now. The necessaries of life are cheap enough. The farriers and producers compiain that they are too cheap. They want some kind of a tariff that will make everything that they have to buy as cheap as dirt and raise the price of what they have to raise the price of what they have to sell. An Irishman heard a Dutch butcher say that the way to make money "vas to puy sheep (cheap) and sell deer (dear)." He dident under-stand how that could be done and asked a Scotchman, who ruminated over it, and said it was to buy mutton and sell it for venison. But we can't do that.
Our young men who are every year swarming to the front are read willing to work, but they can't get work to do. No wonder they leave their homes and go West or to Mexico and Brazil. I was ruminating about advising some of them to go to Central America and raise coffee. There must be money in that business. and years I sold coffee at twelve pounds to the dollar and I don't understand why it advanced to double the old price and for years has maintained it. I absent | reading about the island of Jamaica from nearly every roll call. To answer | and found that for thirty years the product averaged 25,000,000 pounds a year but when in 1843 England emancipated her slaves there the production dropped in ten years' time down to 3,000,000 pounds. In fact, everything dropped way down except rum and that still

bolds its own. I wish that I was a great statesman and could see through all this tangled up business like the X rays penetrate dark and hidden things and bring them to the light. I remember when the great national question before the people was whether the government should make internal improvements or not The Whigs said it should and the Dem ocrats said no and the Democrats carried it. At the next election the par-ties changed sides and a system of internal improvements began Appro priations were made for rivers and parbors and custom houses and post ffices and this policy has been estab lished and gets wider and bigger as the years roll on. Then again was the great question about declaring war with Mexico and later on about annexing Texas and the presidential elections turned on these issues. we have got the tariff and the currency and party lines are very much unset tled. But as the preacher said: "Eve this will pass away." Georgia is to be the forum of the great discussion and the people are to be the judges. I am glad that it will be over soon. Let the

people hear and then make choice. It is no new thing; it is old and the peo-

ple have been reading about it for three

years and almost everybody is ready

people having a voice in the choice of

Why not? What is the

for the vote. I like this way of the

senator.

States and the representatives the people. A hundred years ago there was something in that, but there is nothing now. In my opinion the people should elect the senators just like they do the governor and all other officers. And the next best thing would be to abolish the Senate. It was intended to be an assembly of old men-counsellors in wisdom, and who would protect the rights of States, and a small State had as much power as a large one. But that is a thing of the past. States rights have gone into a state of infoc-uous descuetude and money has more to do with a senator's fitness than age or wisdom. There is no good reason why Rhode Island should have as much power as Texas or Pennsylvania. If population should settle it then New York should have forty-eight senators. should have 2,000 in proportion to Rhode Island's two. But we don't need such a body at all. One house is enough and there is no good reason in eighty-four men in the Senate overriding 300 in the House. The constitution requires a senator to be thirty years old; he should be sixty. Then he would have more sense and less ambition

Well, I never voted for a senator in my life and many a one has been fili-bustered through the legislature that I would not have voted for and the people would not have chosen. A shrewd, ambitious man can play 'par-lez vous' with 200 men, but he can't do it with 200,000—so let us all vote this time.

And now let the great battle for the

next president come or. This is an age of surprises and the Democracy is not dead, nor its great principles aoandon-ed. I wouldn't bet on its success, but we were not very sanguine the last time. The Populists will be in the fight pretty strong and there is no tell-ing which way the cat is going to jump. Both parties are bidding for their vote and some wise men predict that there will be no election by the people; but McKinley and his Southern friends are sanguine and jubilant. One of them made a speech in our town and said, with uplifted hand, "that Charley Mc-Kinley would sweep the deck of the old ship of State like Napoleon Bonaparte swept the field at the battle of Waterloo." And all the colored brethren shouted, amen. But if we have to take Republican, I believe I had rather risk McKinley than any of them. He has never abused the South malicious-ly, or malignantly, and that is my test

of a Northern man. BILL ARP. THE GIBRALTAR OF CUBA.

The Seat of Government of the Cuban Republic is Said to be Impregnable.

Cubitas, pronounced Koobetas, with the accent on the second syllable, although almost unknown to the cutside world, is, for many reasons, one of the most important and most interesting localities on the island of Cuba. First, because it has been chosen for the seat of government of the Cuban republic, Second, because nature has made it not only one of the most beautiful places on the face of the globe, but at the same time it is absolutely impregnable from the assault of any ordinary force which could be brought to bear against it.

The Sierra de Cubitas is in fact another Gibraltar, rising almost abwere twelve pounds to the dollar. We called these few years hard times and the negroes felt the pressure too and improvised a song with a chorus of "Hard Times Come Again No More." of perhaps 700 feet and forming the called the set of partial partial points and the past eighteen months the system has put into the State treasury \$250. of a circle, with its concave side facing the Atlantic ocean, or rather that arm of the ocean known to navgators as the Old Bahama Channel

This plateau, or table land, has ength from east to west of about 19 miles, its width vary from one to three miles. The view in any direction is magnificent. Beautiful rolling prairies, dotted with charming groves of cocoanut and royal palmes, sweep away from the base of the Cubitas. I wenty miles to the north can be seen the dark blues of the sea.

To the southward lies that interestng relic of the 16th century, the city of Puerto Principe, with its Spanish garrison of 10,000 soldiers. But they never dream of molesting the seat of the Cuban government, although dis tant only a day's march. The Spanish commanders know too well that an at tack on Cubitas would bring them nothing but death and disaster. place is defended today by less than ,000 insurgents, belonging to the department of General Carillo, but ever deprived of arms and ammunition cy could successfully defend this natfortress with loose rocks picked rom the ground.

The approaches from the plain below gradually terminate in narrow defiles thich turn and twist, rise and fall until riders of the nimble and sure ooted Cuban ponies are compelled to dismount, and in single file lead their animals to the top. A thousand points of advantage could be found where ocks, hurled down the precipitous sides, would annihilate any enemy

sent against the place.

Nor could the defenders be starved out. This beautiful and fertile plateau s now under perfect cultivation. Here are raised sweet potatoes, peas, beans sassaya, from which excellent bread is made, and fruit grows in abundance. The table land of Cubitas is a veritable military garden, in which President Cisneros takes a very nardonable pride. In fact, the majority of the insurgents who garrison the place spend most of their time tilling the soil and gathering the crops. When this duty pecomes irksome and a soldier long for active service in the field, he is exchanged for some poor fellow who riding, is glad o weeks of hard little rest. Cubitas, with its superb limate even in summer is an excellent place in which to recover from irritat-

From the top of this plateau Presilent Cisneros and his cabinet adminis ter the laws of the new republic Couriers mounted on fleet Camaguey horses, whose ancestors came over from Arabia, come and go every hour of the day and night. In this way the overnment is made aware of ovement anticipated or executed by the various generals in command, and orders are transmitted to them with precision and dispatch.

-Dwight L. Moody is a practical man, and in the educational instituions which he conducts, while the English Bible is the principal text book, there is a large practical element n the instruction given. In the Trainng Scool, the sixth year of which has just ended, the student is taught not only how to explain the Bible to the woman she is visiting, but how to help her make her home tidy, prepare dainty dishes for a sick child or husband, and make clothing for herself and family. It is a sign of progress in the right direction, says the New York Tribune, that in Christian work of difference between a senator and a this kind people are reminded that representative? The old-time theory they have bedies as well a souls, and was that the senators reprented the a life here as well as one hereafter.

Aurens Advertiser.

by the State Legislature, and they are not officeholders. These men do all o the financiering and buy all the liquor. In addition to this, they examine and audit all of the accounts. The results produced by this system are of the best. Heretofore the matter was in the hands of one man and the system did not seem to prosper. Notwithstanding that things have been to prosper. withstanding that things have been turned upside down in South Carolina during the past three or four years, the State has not been as prosperous since the war as it is to-day. We have three new factories in Columbia, where ducking and other cotton goods are made. All of these cotton mills are large and prosperous. Another cotton mill, now in course of completion, will be started soon, and a 10,000 horse-power electric plant will drive the machinery when it is completed. The old paper mill, between Aiken and Augusta, is undergoing a change into a bleachery, which, when ready for work, will be the only bleaching mill in the State or in the South. Heretofore we had to go North to get

ern, which will reach the seaboard on the one hand and tap the vast coal field of Tennessee on the other. This road, instead of parallelling some other road, will cross a number of some roads and open up a section of rich country that never before has been reached by a railroad. Sixty miles of this line have already been graded and ironed and the remaining distance will soon be put in running order.

Much to his surprise he finds that we have in our midst much better material, easier to mine and not so full of grit as is the Florida phosphate. Besides, we can produce cheaper phosp-hate than can Florida. Our cotton mills are paying large dividends. The Richland mill, at Columbia, will declare a dividend of from 12 to 18 per cent. A cotton seed oil mill last year paid a dividend of 40 per cent. Spartanburg, the Lowell of South Carolina, has a number of mills and they are all making money. All of them are doubling their capacity and the future output must be very great. Still there is room for more mills, and Massachusetts people are coming nearly every day into the State looking for investments in cotton mills.

"In spite of the financial depression we are, as you see, doing fairly well in South Carolina. Within ten years the Then there is quite an extensive 000. tea plantation at Summerville that promises much for the future revenues of the State."

"Has Tillman done you good or

"Tillman opened for the first time to the people of the State the possi-bilities that lay before them. He created an era of industrial development such as was never known before No public man since the war has done the State as much good as Ben Till Whichever way you view Tillman dispassionately you must admit that he is no common man. Why, think of it! A few years ago he was a small farmer and illiterate in a certain sense, for he only had the most education in the schools. He lived in a little four-roomed but a Edgefield, without a sign of a ceiling. His library was in the rafters of hi house, for there he kept the few books that he possessed. The stables where he kept his cows were much better than the house he lived in, and he ran a kind of a small dairy farm. law after he was elected Governor and when as a member of the recen constitutional convention some of the legal lights tripped in their authori

There is talk that Tillman will oolt the Democratic ticket if a gold plank is inserted in the Democratic plank is inserted in the Democratic platform this year."

"Mark my word, he will not bolt.

There will be no bolting the ticket.

The Democrats of South Carolina will

like we will try to alter later on "Will Irby succeed himself in the United States Senate?" Not if my brother can prevent it. He will be a candidate for the seat himself and expects to win. He was

only 30 years of age when he ran for Governor and is only 31 now."

THE VIEWS OF A GREAT MAN.

Language by Alex. H. Stephens. The following letter from Alexander

H. Stephens, written January 26, 1882, states the silver question in plain lan-guage and tells the whole story in a ew words. It was written prior to the first election of Mr. Cleveland, and when all Democrats were supposed to be unanimous in condemning therime of 1873, for which the Republican were responsible originally. No matter what one believes now as to the silver question this letter from the great commoner of Georgia will prove interesting and profitable reading:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26, 1882. Mr. H. D. Barrows, Los Angles, Cal. States. money in the United States. was a great error and was attended with infinite mischief in the United

States.

dustrial and political situation in this State, as follows:

"The State dispensary, of which so much has been said and written," said Mr. Evans to "The Press" representa-

tive, "is now comprised of a board of control. It numbers five men, elected

our goods bleached.
"We are also extending our railroad facilities. The newest road is the Greenwood, Anderson and West-

"Then there are our phosphate fields. My brother, the Governor, has just returned from an extended visit to the phosphate fields of Florida.

harm ?"

ties, Tillman was right aftem them.

stand by the candidate. What we don't

The Silver Question Stated in Plain

My dear Sir :- Your letter of the instant with enclosed slips was received this evening. The subject is few took any interest in what was one of the gravest that now occupies going on in the board meeting. They the attention of Congress and the thinking men throughout the United The reason that silver builion has been depreciated since 1873 in this country is that Congress in February, 1873, struck silver from the lists of moment that this act of Congress was be made each year by the General passed gold was made the only stan-dard of values in this country. That Assembly. As the members of the That their terms it was in order to draw

In 1792 Mr. Hamilton and the pa triotic statesman of that day recognized in our coinage the bimetallic system of money; that is, he and they four years, and Leon J. Williams, five

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

A Brother of Governor Evans Talks

Precly With a Philadelphia Re
Precly With a Philadelphia Re
NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Precognized silver as money as well as gold at the ratio of about sixteen parts of the board, was elected chairman of the body and a better selection could not possibly have been made. The were prosperous in 1873. When silver was deprived of its debt-paying power as an equivalent to gold at the ratio stated, silver in the markets of the world was at a premium over gold. It is useless to go into reasons why this names of the places to conform to the first of Sentember, shortly after.

dard silver equivalent to 25 8-10 grains Of course, the board had nothing to do of gold then silver would immediately with the commissioner as his term of return to its original dignity in the markets of the world in purchasing The new board held atternoon and

list of money as was done in 1873. It was that blow which changed the value of the property of the United States. More than half of the money of the world at that time consisted of siver. The whole amount in the world in 1873 was estimated at \$8,000,000,000 of these \$4,500,000 were silver and \$3,500,000,000 were gold in round numbers. The ruinous consequences which attended this bad act of administration were seen in the failures of mercantil

nouses and business men amounting to more than half the public debt of the United States within the last nine years. Now, I am for the free coinage of silver bullion just as of gold. Gold and silver should be put upon a perfect equality as of yore in the ratio of 16 1. This would not only add to the value of real estate and all sorts of property in the United States, but it would greatly expenses. would greatly encourage and stimulate the mining of silver in this country. In my view all the gold and silver should be coined alike. The coin should be kept in the vaults of the Treasury and certificates given in all cases where certificates are preferred.
These coin certificates should be the currency of the country, it would be the best in the world. In this age we do not wish to burden with the weight of either gold or silver in ordinary business transactions extending to distart places in the country, but we do want a paper currency which is redeemable at the will of the holder in coin dollar for dollar. Bank bills which are so common in usc are only promises to pay in coin and are often issued in amounts of two and some-times to three for one of the coin in the vaults; but under the plan cated by me the certificates would in no case represent anything but dollar for dollar.

I haven't time to say more to you

now. I will barely add that the present depreciation of silver bullion and of the silver standard dollar arises solely from the degradation of silver by the act of Congress in 1873. Let Congress declare, as it ought to, that 412 I-2 grains of standard silver is and shall be equivalent to 25 8-10 grains of gold in its purchasing and debt-paying power, and instantly silver will be on a par, if not above par, compared with

to the laboring masses in the Union whose taxes have to meet the publidebt; the holders of the public debt at the time they received the bonds received them under the express stipulation that they were to be paid in United States coin, gold or silver, at its then standard value, and al that is wanting to make gold and silver equal, to make 412 1-2 grains of silver equal in the markets of the world to 25 8-10 gold, is for Congress to put ilver back on the list of moneys of ited States as it was in 1873 I have lately made a report to the House Representatives upon our coinage, in which I urge not only the restoration of silver to its debt-paying power, but also the adoption of metric coinag applicable alike to gold and silver. will send you a copy of this in a fe days when it comes from the press.

Yours truly, ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

THE NEW DISPENSARY BOARD.

The Organization Effected Without Any Trouble--No Changes in the Dispensary Officials

Special to the News and Courier. It is somewhat of a coincidence that

the famous Raines bill should go into effect almost at the same time as the new order of things with the South Carolina dispensary law. In New York the chief subject of conversation is the effect the Raines bill will have on business and politics. There the idea seems to be to centralize the control of the liquor business, so that what they call the "Platt machine" may have control of matters. In South Carolina, instead of having the Gover nor to run the whole business, a board of five is now to have general charge of the liquor business. The change i South Carolina is a mere incident in the operation of the dispensary law while in New York the talk is that the approval of the Raines bill has killed the hopes of Governor Morton for the Presidential nomination, and that he could not carry the State for anything. In New York State it is said that as a result of the business of the Raines bill a Democratic State ticket is sure to be elected. The change of affairs in South Carolina will have but little, if any, effect on the State

Government. Every one in New York was on the tiptoe of expectation on the eve of the change in New York, when the free lunches and front door screens had to go under the provisions of the bill, while with the new order of things in South Carolina the change came about as naturally as the most common-place

law goes into operation.
With the exception of those immediately interested in the offices and the sales of goods to the dispensary, want to see the results of the change Under the provisions of the Act under which the board is operating there are five members, and the terms of office vary from one to five years, so board while changes of the others may

lots for the periods for which each of the members should serve. The result was: W. A. Nicholson, one year; T. M. Allan, two yeas; J. T. W. A. Nicholson,

porter.

Mr. Barnard B. Evans, a brother of the Governor, has been on a visit to Philadelphia, and gave to a reporter for the 'Press his views on the industrial and political situation in this State, as follows:

"The State dispensary, of which so Harris; shipping clerk, D. A. G. Outz. Of course, the board had nothing to do

markets of the world in purchasing and debt-paying power. This is the real function of money and in this country this equality in this function at the ratio stated should be main-tained.

The debts and bonds of the United to the government of the dispensary States provides for payment in gold or silver coin at the then standard value; it was a great wrong to the taxpayers on whom rests the payment of the public debts to strike silver from the list of money as was done in 1873. It representatives of liquor was considered by the bard. There were about eighteen representatives of liquor houses on the bard that hand a public was the bard that he bard the bard there are public as the bard the bard. There were about eighteen representatives of liquor houses on the bard that he bard the b hand and it was thought better to receive written offers from each of the nation of all the other days. Its lose houses represented than to hear them and so the board took up the offers, but no final action was taken.

THE NEW BOARD OF CONTROL

The Dispensary Law is Put Into Operation Under the Changed Aus-

The new and amended dispensary

law went into operation on the 1st of April, and the Columbia Register tells of the threatened complications which were happily ended after all: It is not often nowadays that the office seeks the man, and especially i this assertion true of offices in South Carolina, where the office generally goes to the man who seeks it most per sistently and vigorously. An election at the last session of the General As sembly furbishes an exception to this rule in South Carolina. When the in South Carolina. Legislature elected a board of contro under the new dispensary law, there were a number of candidates for positions of that board, but a majority of its members were elected without any effort on their part, and one, Mr. W. A. Nicholson, of Union, was elected without his having been asked if he would consent to serve. Several days ago it was rumored around Columbia that Mr. Nicholson, on account of the pressure of his banking business and for other reasons, was averse to accepting his election and serving on the board. Had he refushed to serve, matters would have been much complicat ed and it was even feared that the law itself would have been invalidated, as tendance at school. it provides that the entire board shall meet and organize and take charge of the dispensary business. Of course is one of the members refused to serve it would be a physical impossibility for the entire board to meet and compiy with the provisions of the new dis-pensary act. Nor could Governor Evans have filled the vacancy by appointment, for the act does not give the Governor power to fill vacancies arising on the board from any cause whatever. Under the constitution he

has general powers of appointment in opened communic tions with Mr. Nicholson and went to Union to confer with him. Mr. Nichol son is an exceedingly patriotic man, who always considers the good of the State in preference to his own private comfort, and when the Governor ex plained to him what would effect and possible danger of his deelination to serve, he promptly agreed hat, no matter how indisposed t serve, nor how much he would be in convenced by serving, he would accept the place for the pr sent. This patriotic decision by Mr. Nicholson renoves all danger to the new disper sary law and it will go into effect with out any hitch.

There was a rumor to the effect that Mr. T. M. Allen, of York County, who superior to the o'd one, and it will be a thousand pities if any such hitch should prevent its going into opera-

-An attempt was made on Thursday night to wreck the capitoi building at Jackson, Miss. At 10 o'clock that night while Col. J. L. Power, Secretary State, was engaged in his office at the captol, he heard a noise outside. Going to the window he saw several men digging at the walls. His appear investigation showed that two pieces of stone about two feet square had been removed from the wall. Had the work gone on a little longer a section of the wall about four by twenty feet would have fahen, thus wrecking the who building. Strenuous efforts were made during the recent session of the Legi lature to provide for a new building but nothing was done in the matte and it is thought some miscreants too this means of securing immediate ac tion.

-Gen. Stephen D. Lee, president of ther Mississippi Agricultural Conege, who has accepted the invitation to celiver an address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Jefferson Da monument in Richmond, on the 2c July next, is a member of the distr guished South Carolina family of that name, was born in Charleston in 1823. graduated from West Point in 1854 erved in the Confederate army in the battles around Richmond, was made origadier for conspicuous service at Sharpsburg and was then ordered to Vicksburg. In June, 1864, he was made licutenant general, and was assigned to duty as commandant of the department composed of Mississippi bama, Eact Louisiana and West Tennessee. He surrendered with Johnston in North Carolina.

Ninety Per Cent

Of all the people need to take a cours as to keep some of the members on the of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season prevent that rum-down and debili tated condition which invites disease new board were elected without fixing bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will health and vigor of body and strength

> HOOD'S PILLS are easy to buy. Jones, easy to take, easy to operate. Cure ms, five all liver ills. 25c.

sents himself tot he fostering care of the teacher, on a Monday morning, about the first of September, shortly after rosy, and, as this is an extra occasion, for the present, clean. As the assayer analyzes a bit of ore to determine the relation of the familiar elements, so the teacher brings the boy under her focal range and determines whether or ready developed in the first school a child attends—home. Somebody has said "the best part of education is sons are practical and fundamental, destined to outlast life itself in that they relate not only to the body but the soul as well. This school affords the same opportunities to the poor as to the rich. All may form habits and establish principles here for the formation of a character influenced only by the higher aims and purposes in tife, and fortified against the discourage-ments of present misfortunes or evil influences. Society, the church and state receive the impress of the first school life.

There ought to be complete harmony between home and school, creating a mutual helpfulness. But, alas, how often one intereferes with the true mission of the other. Home furnishes bad boys and girls to disturb and destroy the highest function of the school, and the latter often half does the work it is pledged to do. Thus in the estranged relation society suffers a loss

or anged relation society suffers a loss that cannot be estimated.

Obedience at home tends to obedience in school, and home and school become mutually helpful as they require and cultivate obcdience. If the pupil does not receive a reverence for the teacher from the paternal line. the tercher from the paternal lips, but instead is made to appear an ob-ject of suspicion, an antagonistic feeling will be imbued greatly to the dis-advantage of the pupil and the teacher's work. On the other hand, pupils who receive no higher conception of home by an attendance at school, no lessons that magnify the missions of parents and filial duties of children, do not become more obedient sons and daughters in consequence of their at-

A friend gives the following, which A friend gives the following, which serves to illustrate the point: "In my pedagoging days two regulsh pupils sat side by side. Repeated correction brought no relief from their persistent mischief. Knowing the parents very well, the two families being at the an-tipodes in regard to government, I resolved to try the experiment of sending them home for the next misdemeaner. On the following day, about the middle of the morning session, as opportunity occurred for the trial. 'John and Henry, put up your books and go home.' This unexpected command rather startled the boys at first. and they looked up with surprise. I ear back to his ears. It was eviden thosen for Henry, but the poorest king ssible for John. Henry rying : John left it laughing ; though oday John crys and Henry laughs, n less than one hour Henry returned with this message from his very excellent and faithful mother. Mother sent me back and told me to tell you that she purished me for my disabedience, and to ask your forgiveness, and promise to obey you hereafter. 'I forgive you. Henry,' I said; 'take your seat, and let me tell you that you can never love and respect your good mother too much. The result of the experiment with Henry was just of hexpecter; for was elected much in the same manner as was Mr. Nicholson, was also in clined to decline to accept his election. This rumor could not be confirmed and little credence was placed in it at the State House. Almost undoubtedly, if he has any such inclination of the horizontal modulity in about twenty minutes late. I stopped to the confirmed and little credence was placed in it at the State House. Almost undoubtedly, if he has any such inclinations and in about twenty minutes late. I stopped to the confirmed and little credence was placed in it at the later. State House. Almost undoubtedly, if he has any such inclination, when the effect of it is presented to him as it was presented to Mr. Nicholson, he will imitate his example and serve the state, even at inconvenience to himself.

State, even at inconvenience to himself. duct?' Yes, sl..' Did they not reprove you for your misconduct, and advise you by do better?' 'They dien't say nothin'.' Then, I say,

John, that the Fext time that you violate the rules of the school I will administer the punishment that your parents ought to have inflicted yester-Henry's mother co-operated with the teacher for the highest good of basen and the school. The manhous of her boy is the legitimate fruit of her wise and faithful training-a mer chant of unblemished character. hon ored and respected by all his acquair tances. John lives also, a poor, miserable wreck of a man who early disgraced himself by strong drink,

abused his wife and troubled the neighborhood. This inicident illustrates how one nome helps school, while another himlers by cultivating or neglecting ultivate obedience, the virtue of which cannot be overrated. It is an absolute condition of officient work and eminent success. It is of vasily more importance that a child should obey his parents than that he should go to school; and which he becomes a mom-ber of the school it is far, far better r him to obey his teacher than study Latin or Algebra. His parents, car make more of a man of him by dience without schooling than can with disobedience with senooting, And the teacher can do better for him by insisting upon obedience first and st, without a thorough drill in mathmatics or language, than he can by permitting disobedience for the sake of time to pursue these studies. As

obedience lays the foundation to sym-metrical character and true progress, so disobedience shatters character, hinders progress and invites failure .-The dewdrop is drawn to the heart of the lily by the same voice that governs the cataract's mighty plunge into the abyss; and the gentle beauty of the meadow blossom bursts into th light in obedience to the same power that controls the cosmical sweep the stellar systems around the three of God. All law is but the obedier to certain conditions which must early learn to obey and to gove himself according to the temperar

of his environments -Chairman Harrity of the No Democratic committee, belive the Democrats will nominated money man for president on money platform